

The Maile Wreath

Newsletter of Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives

Spring 2014

Volume 35: Number 3

For the Love of History: Material Culture, Heritage Crafts, and Exhibit Development

by Craig E. Schneider, Curator of Object Collections

It's open! The cellar of the 1821 Mission House has been restored to 1832, to the way it was when Dr. Gerrit Judd had his Dispensary and Levi Chamberlain had his Mission Depository there. We celebrated the opening on February 21, with talks, hands-on activities, tours, and tasty pupu reminiscent of the period. How did we get to that point?

Developing an exhibit at a historic site is much like writing a thesis. The visible product might be different, but the process and the goals in mind are in many ways the same. Here, with our interpretation of Dr. Judd's dispensary and Chamberlain's depository, we have distilled a wealth of scholarly debate and original research into, not an article or a book, but an array of objects presented so as to tell a story about Hawai'i's unique past and the foundations of the cross-cultural interactions that have been so integral in making Hawai'i what it is today. This exhibit combines the research gleaned from scores of archives, libraries, and museum collections, as well as the knowledge and skills of historians and craftspeople from across the country. We are presenting to you our understanding of the past. Our representation of this story is as authentic as we can make it, but it is also a continuing, living project—a study that, as many of you have seen here through the changing exhibitions at Hawaiian Mission Houses over the years, is subject to re-evaluation and re-interpre-

tation as additional research furthers our understanding of past events.

Objects—the material culture—are key to telling this story. The tangible remains of the past have the ability to transmit an array of meanings. Key proponent of the study of material culture and

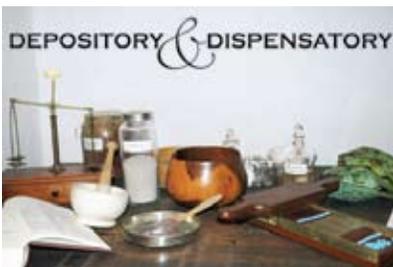
museum science Paul Perrot in *The Smithsonian Experience* wrote, "Objects are the source from which the museum's unique role in the cultural fabric of society emanates. They are the

basis of its contribution to scholarship, the instruments of its educational role, and the cause of its public enlightenment."

Selecting the objects used to tell the story of the missionaries' efforts to enhance medical treatment, trade, and subsist on one of the most remote places on the planet, would take us in many directions, and drive us to research topics and look into collections that, on the surface, seem to have little to do with missionaries in Hawai'i. But it began with a detailed look into the writings and artifacts that the missionaries themselves left behind, and that Hawaiian Mission Houses is charged with caring for today.

Virtually every medicine common in Western practice that Dr. Judd desired to use had to be ordered from the United States and shipped around the Horn. We have his orders, and his later writings that describe the local ingredients he used to supplement his practice. Levi Chamberlain was a meticulous record keeper. He

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Panel from the first Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele Talk Story session. From left to right: Sam 'Olu Gon, Liko Puha, Kalena Silva and Aaron Mahi.

Music and Theatre Entertain and Enlighten

Be sure to keep in touch with activities at HMH as wonderful things keep happening. As the first of our Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele dates arrived, Kumu Liko Puha offered not only to write a special chant about the site but to do an extra workshop in the morning. Seventy-three people packed into the café space to learn about oli and chant from a master.

The panel discussion that afternoon from 5 – 6 p.m. was one of the most informative to date as questions were addressed from differing perspectives. Sam 'Olu Gon, Kalena Silva, and Liko Puha joined moderator Aaron Mahi for the hour which included time for audience questions. The concert which followed at 6:30 p.m. drew a crowd of almost one hundred in spite of questionable weather which held off just long enough. The second mele focused on Nā Hīmeni to compare and contrast the choral styles of Kauhāmakapili and Kawaiha'ō churches. The men of Kamehameha Schools' Alumni Glee Club completed the performance. Next up is the music of the ali'i. Educated by the missionaries in classical music, many ali'i composed beautiful works

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The Maile Wreath

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Mission Statement

Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives preserves the heritage and interprets the stories of the American Protestant Missionaries, their descendants, and their relationships with the people and cultures of Hawai'i, connecting with contemporary life, and encouraging a deeper understanding and appreciation for the complex history that continues to shape Hawai'i.

From the President

Martha E. Morgan

We have been considering revising the bylaws for the past four years, and this year, we were able to organize a committee and get the hard work done that needed to be done. This was a complex and multi-step process for which Lindsay Norcross Mist deserves much credit for her hard work in tracking all the discussions and suggested changes and chairing many committee meetings.

Last spring, the board appointed a Bylaws Committee “to review the present By-Laws and recommend changes to the Board and membership at the 2014 Annual Meeting.” The committee was chaired by Lindsay Norcross Mist. The members of the committee were Alan King, Lia Sheehan, Sherman Hee, Leilani Maguire, Dale Bachman, Executive Director Tom Woods, ex. officio, and I. This committee met several times during the year. At the board retreat at Kualoa Ranch in November, the committee presented and discussed the proposed revised bylaws. The committee then met again to make further revisions. The board approved the revised bylaws at its December meeting, but asked that the revision be reviewed by an attorney.

The revisions were sent to Jeffrey S. Piper, who specializes in organizational documents, and is an attorney with Schlack Ito law firm. Jeff reviewed the



Martha E. Morgan

bylaws revision in detail. He also asked to see the articles of incorporation. Jeff had many suggestions to bring the bylaws into legal compliance and to add information that would make the organization more efficient. After several email conversations between the committee and Jeff, we agreed on a final version. Jeff pointed out

during the final meeting that we also needed to revise our articles of incorporation, because they had fallen out of compliance as well.

At its February meeting, the executive committee voted to recommend the bylaws and articles of incorporation revisions to the board. Even though the board had already approved the revised bylaws, since the legal review had recommended many additional changes, we felt the board should look at them again. The board unanimously voted to recommend the revised bylaws and articles of incorporation as you see them here for approval by the membership at our April annual meeting.

In these revisions, we have worked hard to make our organization more relevant to our contemporary community and to bring all of our organizational documents into legal compliance. I hope you agree that the committee did a great job for us. 🌺

Trustees Recommend Revisions to Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation

by Lindsay Norcross Mist

This year, one of the big undertakings by the Board of Trustees was a thorough review of the bylaws and articles of incorporation. These documents—last updated in 2008—serve as the foundation for our organization, so keeping them up to date with current law and practice is important to the health and vitality of this Society. This spring the board is recommending a revised version of each document, to be voted on by Enrolled Members at the Annual Meeting on April 12.

“This is our best effort as a group,” said Martha Morgan, President, after countless hours of meetings, revisions, and legal advice. Many of the revisions are simply meant to bring HMCS in line with current business practices and current law. Our goal with

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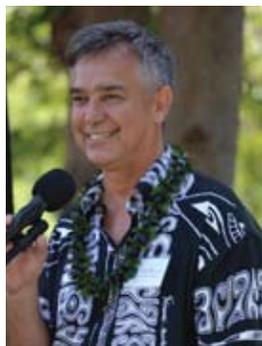
The Missionary's Common Stock System: Was it Socialism?

By Thomas A. Woods, Ph.D., Executive Director

I am not suggesting that the missionaries sent to Hawai'i by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) were socialists, or that they were consciously following a socialist economic system. Socialism was not articulated as an economic system by 1820. I put the word "socialism" in my title because I want to change the conversation. Missionaries have long been portrayed as greedy capitalists who came to Hawai'i as the popular bromide says, "to do good, but did well." No one seems to remember that the ABCFM missionaries came to the Islands in 1820 following an economic system they called the "Common Stock System." Our new Depository restoration in the 1821 Mission House cellar to about the year 1832 is an interpretation of how that Common Stock System worked.

It is important to understand the missionaries' religious context to understand the Common Stock System. True, they were Calvinists, but not the hellfire and brimstone Calvinists of Jonathan Edwards, the intellectual leader of the First Great Awakening in America during the 1730s and 1740s. Instead, they were adherents to a new Calvinism, which departed significantly from the earlier version. Products of the Second Great Awakening that began in the 1790s and endured into the early mission years, these missionaries were influenced by Samuel Hopkins, and the New Divinity School that founded Andover Seminary in Massachusetts where many of the ABCFM missionaries were trained. The key distinction is that they shifted emphasis from preoccupation with personal salvation through grace to an attitude of 'disinterested benevolence' towards others and the world.¹ A follower of Hopkins had as his or her top priority "Love of God and neighbor and not the saving of one's soul.... The true Christian must lose himself in a cause

higher than his own salvation—namely, the temporal and eternal well-being of others."² The Sandwich Island missionaries were action-oriented toward Christian social reform. Jonathan Green put this idea into perspective when he wrote in a letter to the Boston Recorder in 1836, "...let me tell you what we are about at these 'sunny' Isles.... Well, I will tell you in brief. *We are trying to save the world.*"³



Tom Woods

It is only through this lens that we can understand how they could leave their friends, family, and fortunes to travel half way across the world to a completely foreign place they knew almost nothing about and pledge themselves to an economic system that forbade private enterprise and personal accumulation of wealth, something the ABCFM called

the Common Stock System.

The Common Stock System was a community-based economic system designed to enable the missionaries to accomplish their goals without having to worry about finding sustenance and shelter. They were constantly reminded of the Book of Matthew, chapter 6, verse 24: "No one can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon."

Accordingly, in its 1812 bylaws, the ABCFM stated,

No missionary or assistant missionary shall engage in any business or transaction whatever for the sake of private gain; nor shall any one engage in transactions or employments yielding pecuniary profit, without first obtaining the consent of his brethren in the mission; and the profits, in all cases, shall be placed at the disposal of the mission."⁴

This principle was so important that Dr. Samuel Worcester gave a departure speech to the Sandwich Island Mission's First Company in October 1819. He

reminded them that

Your economical polity will be founded on the principle established by the Board "That at every mission station, the earnings of the members of the mission, and all monies and articles of different kinds, received by them, or any of them, directly from the funds of the Board, or in the way of donations, shall constitute a common stock, from which they shall severally draw their support in such proportions, and under such regulations as may from time to time be found advisable, and be approved by the Board or by the Prudential Committee."⁵

As if that wasn't enough, the newly formed Prudential Committee of the Mission Family of the Sandwich Islands met aboard the Brig Thaddeus on November 16, 1819, as they sailed to Hawai'i. They reinforced these community-based economic principles when they passed a resolution stating, "The property acquired by the members jointly or by individuals of the body either by grant, barter, or earnings shall also be subject to the disposal of the members jointly."⁶

Levi Chamberlain became the Mission's Secular Agent after he arrived in April 1823. Chamberlain described the way he operated the Common Stock System to Rufus Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the ABCFM, nearly ten years after he arrived. He noted that

Flour, rice, coffee and sugar and such like articles of consumption, are divided according to the number of adults, in regard to some of the articles, making an allowance for children. If the quantity of any one of the kinds is large, an entire division is not made, but a part of the supply is allowed to remain in the depository, to meet future wants and exigencies. This has been found to be a good arrangement for our stations are subject to many changes. ...Kitchen and table furniture are furnished as applications are made for them....Small articles—as pins,

Was it Socialism?

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needles, thread, tape, scissors, and all articles of this kind, are divided equally among the ladies—so, in general, are spices—also stockings, and kerchiefs, prints, &c suitable for the ladies and children of the Mission....But factory cottons, and all articles sent out for trade, hardware, and all articles for building are retained in the depository till they are called for by those who most need them. Wearing apparel, shoes, and all articles of stationary are given out according to the needs of individuals. Slates are divided according to...the number of learners...[at each station].

Included in our present common stock system are avails [revenues] of native books, avails of services, avails of land granted by the chiefs and donations at the island from both natives and foreigners. Native presents consist of vegetables, fruit, fish, poultry, pieces of fresh meat, live hogs, sheep, and goats; native kapa, mats, and sometimes foreign articles of clothing.

Levi Chamberlain kept track of everything mission families received from the depository, gifts from mainland friends or family members, and any presents from Native Hawaiians. Everything was counted against the equal distribution of goods. Mission family members were allowed to keep personal gifts from family and friends as private property, but those gifts were subtracted from what they would otherwise be entitled to receive from the depository.⁷

In 1831, the ABCFM sought to reduce their expenses by suggesting a salary system replace the Common Stock System. It touched off a long and somewhat heated debate. Some came down on the side of continuing the Common Stock System and others in favor of the salary system.

Of those who objected to the salary system, many objected on the grounds that it would introduce secular concerns into the mission where it had no place, or that some would inappropriately fall

to temptation to accumulate land or wealth. Rev. Dwight Baldwin was one who expressed his reservations: “The resources, which missionaries have in these Islands, for placing themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances, not to say of getting rich, are far greater than the Christian public generally suppose....But on the common stock system, the temptation to be involved in secular concerns, has been comparatively small...But what would the effect of salaries in the situation in which this mission stands? Would they not throw every man open to this flood of temptation?”⁸



The exhibit now in the 1821 Mission Houses Cellar shows how Levi Chamberlain might have packed supplies of salt pork, fabric, hard tack, and other items for distribution to a neighbor island.

Levi Chamberlain also warned of the temptations involved in a salary system:

It is...to many a great snare, to be placed in a lucrative situation, where by some exertion, property may be brought into ones possession. It is natural for mankind to desire to possess a competency of the good things of this life, and to be placed above the reach of want and to provide for ones household. Great grace would be needed, if a system should be adopted granting the privilege of acquiring something on missionary ground of the nature of private property.⁹

In response to the ABCFM's request for the perspective of each individual missionary, Gerrit Judd provided an interesting counterpoint to Chamberlain's absolute certainty about how the common stock system actually operated. Judd's

response is sufficiently important to quote it at length.

...[W]hen I arrived nothing could be more popular than the system of common stock was with the mission almost without exception. For two or three years we went on to perfect this system by means of resolutions, (copies of which you have received,) and had any one in those days broached sentiments favourable to a salary system he would have been considered almost a traitor to our cause. But after our rules of conduct had been acted on, and new rules added from time to time, some of

us (among whom they reckon me) began to find serious defects in the system which could not be remedied, and were discouraged in their attempts to patch it up.... I think the common stock system much better adopted to a small community than a large one, this I think in accordance with the experience of this mission and the great reason we have been enabled to get along so well since our numbers have been so much increased, is we

do not act in accordance with the strict rules of the system. While we call nothing our own, we both speak and feel concerning mine and thine. When the agent divides articles he charges them to the account of the individual receiving them, and if afterwards any exchange is made among ourselves, a favour is either acknowledged or an equivalent given. As another proof of the position I have assumed, take our resolutions on the subject of trading, appended to our minutes of the general meeting for 1831. In view of our instructions to “Let it be apparent that you have nothing to do with traffic or gain,” &c—we resolve to be circumspect &c; & 2 [sic]...trade no farther than will subserve [promote] our interests. You may laugh at this commentary, but you can make your

own, after hearing that it was proposed & urged by some of the present advocates for the salary system, that we substitute a resolution to engage in trade no farther than will subserve the cause of furnishing the natives with the means of instruction. This was rejected however by the present advocates for C.S. and on the ground that we must trade for other reasons, viz. to make ourselves more comfortable at a small expense to the Board. Again, 'all the proceeds of our trading shall be one com. [sic] Stock at the disposal of the mission'. True—if the person so trading should have more than he wants, he will perhaps give it into the hand of the agent & then the rule takes effect. But I have said enough to show a little of the diversity between our rules & practice. I mean no reflections on any person. I mean simply to show that we make the common stock comfortable by deviating from its stricter rules. As it is now, however there are some evils attending the system. We draw from the common stock according to our wants, and of these we are our own judges.... The agent then is obliged...to take (in general) those who have the most wants as the standard when making purchases for the Mission. As I reason, a salary system would alter this standard & of course lessen the expense. Now we only take our share—Then we should strive who would live on the lowest salary. [sic] The lowest would then become the standard if we are truly benevolent and self-denying.

Another evil of the present system is that in order to meet all the wants of 57 adults and 44 children belonging to the Mission, a large amount of articles are to be kept constantly on hand...

Another evil of the present system sometimes complained of is we cannot obtain the particular articles we wish, while we have many we do not so highly value, eg. One person might be willing to deny himself of all animal foods & receive the value in books, for himself or children, another might even deny himself the use of flour if the amount of expense

could be laid out in something else, but heretofore there has been no encouragement to do thus, we must receive the blessing just as it is presented us or not at all....But I will not fatigue you with more objections against an old public servant, let him retire in peace, with the honor of having done well in his day. [All emphases in original]¹⁰



Dry goods, school slates, notebooks, quills and inkwells supplied from Boston were sent to the various Mission Stations to support the spread of learning and literacy.

Surprisingly, after criticizing the Common Stock System at length and then reviewing two salary system options that Sandwich Island missionaries had discussed, he concludes that neither option is appropriate, and instead proposes a solution that is remarkably similar to the existing Common Stock System.

The plan which I would approve would not make any very great changes in our present practice, except the amount would be fixed. We should also actually possess what we now *call* not our own, and if we should pursue our trading to a greater extent, the opprobrium if any would not rest on the mission. It would lighten the burden of Mr. Chamberlain. It would give better satisfaction in many respects, and we should still be supported from

a common stock, gathered from the churches and which we should be... much bound to use economically as we ever have been. [All emphases in original]¹¹

But in accord with the missionary requirement for disinterestedness in personal advancement, Dr. Judd adds a postscript to his long letter, stating, "Whatever decision you make on this subject of our future support is after all a matter of little consequence to me. I can get along very well with the present system, or I can live on a small salary & work as Paul did, with my own hands, or I can accommodate myself to other circumstances. Both to abound and to suffer need, I feel it to be desirable that the Committee give us their advice."¹²

The ABCFM instituted the salary system in April 1842. Each mission couple received \$450 or \$500 if living in Honolulu, and \$30 was allowed for children less than 10 years of age and \$70 for children ages 11 to 18. Missionaries were deeply concerned about the change to a salary system and re-dedicated themselves to their duty to serve God in a "disinterested" manner. In the minutes of their 1842 Annual Meeting, they adopted the following resolution:

Although we consider the salary allowed us by the Board, a bona fide salary, still in our character as Missionaries we are a peculiar people, having wholly consecrated ourselves to the Lord for the spread of the gospel in the earth, and however it may be proper for other men to engage in speculations and accumulate property, we cannot consistently with our calling engage in business for the purpose of private gain.¹³

The Depository continued as a purchasing agent for missionaries who could purchase their supplies at a lower price from the Secular Agent, but all gifts or other earnings were still deducted from this salary. Land and herds continued to be owned jointly by the mission. Revenues from the sale of butter made from milking cows at each mission, for instance, had to be remitted to the Secular Agent.¹⁴ This system stayed in place until

1848, but changes instituted then begin another story for another time.

In spite of the fact that they followed this community-based economic system, there is no doubt that the missionaries were capitalists. In 1838 William Richards took leave from the mission and then resigned to become the translator and advisor for King Kamehameha III. At the King's request, Richards taught the chiefs about capitalism

and constitutional government using a book he translated by Baptist pastor and Brown University President Francis Wayland, titled *The Elements of Political Economy*. This class led directly to the establishment of the "Hawaiian Bill of Rights" a few months later in 1839 that guaranteed rights to commoners that included rights to their own property. The class also led

to the establishment of the first constitution of Hawai'i in 1840. The class also may have prepared the way for the Mahele in the late 1840s that established the right of private land ownership.¹⁵

So, what do you think? Although the missionaries were capitalists from a capitalist system based on individual accumulation through individual effort, the Common Stock System of the ABCFM and the Sandwich Island Mission was very different from the capitalist system. What would YOU call the Common Stock System that was in place from 1820 until 1842? It certainly wasn't capitalism. Come and visit the Depository, and remember how differently these missionaries lived in these Islands for more than one generation.



Carpenter Karl Carvalho crafted shelving appropriate to the 19th century for the goods of Mr. Chamberlain's depository.

Endnotes

¹ Paul T. Burlin, "Early Nineteenth Century Missionaries to Hawaii and the Salary Dispute," in *The Role of the American Board in the World: Bicentennial Reflections on the Organization's Missionary Work, 1810 – 2010*, ed. Clifford Putney and Paul T. Burlin (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock Publishers, 2012): 229.

² Quoted in Burlin, 229.

³ Jonathan S. Green, "Letter from the Sandwich Islands." *The Boston Recorder*, 23 June 1837.

⁴ *Instructions of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Sandwich Islands Mission*. (Lahainaluna: Mission Press): 13 – 14.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 23 – 24.

⁶ *Minutes of the Prudential Meetings of the Mission Family, 1819 – 1820*, HMH Archives, Honolulu.

⁷ Levi Chamberlain to Rufus Anderson, 16 October 1832,

Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu.

⁸ Rev. Dwight Baldwin to Rev. Rufus Anderson, August 8, 1832, Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu; also see Rev. J.S. Green to Rev. Rufus Anderson, 17 October 1832, Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu; also see letter from Levi Chamberlain to Rufus Anderson, 16 October, 1832, Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu; also see William Richards, Lorin Andrews, and Ephraim Spaulding to Rufus Anderson, 27 November 1832, Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu.

⁹ Levi Chamberlain to Rufus Anderson, 16 October 1832, Missionary Letters Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu.

¹⁰ G. P. Judd to Rev. Rufus Anderson, 16 March 1833, Missionary Letters



Research and authentic reproduction provide the level of detail that recreates the 19th century.

Collection, HMH Archives, Honolulu.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Extracts from The Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islands Mission*, May and June 1843. (Oahu: Mission Press, 1843): 18 – 19.

¹⁴ Joy Schultz, *Empire of the Young: Missionary Children in Hawai'i and the Birth of U.S. Colonialism in the Pacific, 1820 – 1898*, Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Nebraska—Lincoln—2011. Accessed 3/15/14 from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent?article=1035&content=historydiss>.

¹⁵ Sally Engle Merry, *Colonizing Hawai'i: the Cultural Power of Law*. Princeton: Princeton University Press: 2000, 43.



After a thorough cleaning by volunteers from Metropolitan Rotary, the cellar got a fresh coat of whitewash made with a historically correct 19th century recipe that flakes just as the original did! Part of the original adobe wall has been intentionally left uncovered so its construction can be interpreted.

For the Love of History

(Continued from front page)

kept track of everything that went down those steps and through that door, and then again when it went back out. He kept ledgers of what people wanted, what was needed at other stations, and documented when he filled those orders. He listed the cargoes of arriving ships from hogsheads of vinegar to the last door hinge, pencil, and pepper shaker. He kept a book to record each time an ali'i arrived at the house with a gift of food, which was almost a daily occurrence. He documented, as well as anyone in the islands, what commerce and the everyday goods of 19th century life in Hawai'i looked like. He made our jobs a little easier—and harder too. We knew just about everything that was down there, so there went our artistic license. And after the initial research reports were written, interpretive plans developed, and when we thought we knew what should go where and why, some of the more physical work began.

The collection housed here contains bits and pieces of the dispensatory and depository. Most importantly, we have the cellar itself. Studying the documents and letters that have been preserved, we know that Hawaiian patients walked into Dr. Judd's office from the coral steps on the King Street side, that he set a mixing table on the other side of the cellar beneath a hole he cut in the wall for light, that the east wall once collapsed after a rainstorm, sending a barrel of liquid spilling into the goods room where cloth and other trade items used for payment were stored—but that nothing got wet because everything was raised off the floor a few inches on bricks and boards. Aside from the old walls and floor, however, it looked little like the 1830s space. The walls were whitewashed. We could have painted them white, but dedicated to doing it right and a bit enthusiastic, we studied the early 19th century texts to learn how to make and apply lime whitewash. And after getting alkaline burns, on staff and volunteers alike, we have a recreation of the period economical and utilitarian wall treatment that flakes and powders just as the original did, and will get all over you if you lean on it. We learned how to install simple ceilings too, coupling

the excess of New England cotton cloth that Chamberlain so diligently described and the practical guidebooks that were available for the Missionaries to read.

But the work of recreating the dispensatory and depository is much more than the product of a handful of historians in Hawai'i. The descriptions of the goods, pharmaceuticals, and medical tools from our archives, and the remaining pieces housed in our collection, gave us a place to start. Sourcing the quantities of 19th century goods to fill our shelves would lead us to rely on a multitude of historians and craftspeople who are dedicated to, each in their own way, preserving the manufacturing and artistic traditions of the past. In this way, this exhibit is truly the manifestation of a lifetime of knowledge and research of many individuals from various backgrounds and fields of study.

The limited remains of the dispensatory that we identified, including Judd's desk and surgical kit, were dissected and reproduced by local carpenters. His few surviving pharmaceutical bottles were reproduced by tinsmiths from New England and glassblowers from Virginia skilled in 19th century techniques. The glass demijohns that Judd received large orders in were blown too, and later covered by volunteer weavers Cindy Cheever and Lucy Alexander. Our fantastic consultant and expert in living history museums and programming from Michigan, Mary Seelhorst, sourced much of our material and filled in many of the details, including the pharmaceuticals to fill those bottles. Pottery came from North Carolina and Massachusetts, each piece made by individuals specializing in different types of heritage craftwork that was common on the east coast of the United States in the 1830s and that we know was shipped here. Barrels and buckets from coopers in New Hampshire and Jamestown, handwriting recreated by those with an appreciation for the artistic script of the early 19th century that hasn't been taught in American schools in any of our lifetimes. And there are many more examples, all of which were brought together here to form this exhibit.

But unlike a book, the story this exhibit tells is not put into text for you to peruse—there are no convenient footnotes.

The other day, a carpenter who has helped immeasurably with this project, reproducing much of the furniture we are using in this exhibit, commented how much we can learn from Dr. Judd's desk itself. In studying it, he could see that it was not a desk once, but a dresser. And not stylish for the time—Cuban mahogany—but outdated. An old dresser, hacked apart and turned into a standing height desk for somebody working on their feet, and shipped across the globe, some additional shelves added later as the user's collection of supplies grew. Modest, very utilitarian, and a symbol of changing needs and situations. That is exactly the type of response these objects—our three dimensional documents—are meant to bring about from the viewer.

Each object is not just a relic on display, it tells a story—that is the beauty of studying material culture. Reams of paper made in New England hint to how, for the first time, an ancient language was put into print. Glass cupping jars for the unfortunate practice of bloodletting are alongside a copy of the first Hawaiian language medical textbook, published here, and used to disseminate advanced knowledge of anatomy. A simple pilot cracker that you all might be familiar with—a preserved bread that satisfied the missionaries' desire for wheat and became so ubiquitous in Hawai'i that today, it can only be found here, largely unchanged for two centuries. A wooden bowl—no item might better express the cross-cultural partnership that occurred here. A donation from a Hawaiian, a bowl that contained the poi that would be used as a binder in pills mixed with medicine from the Mainland, and served alongside foreign castor oil and local bananas to treat a digestive ailment.

In presenting this information in the form of an exhibit, we enable this story to reach a broad audience—not via text, but through physical, palpable things. The history is laid out for the viewer to examine with their own eyes, and the objects are intended to inspire the thought required to discover more about Hawai'i's past. It is certainly a richly layered learning experience. So please, study the objects and ask questions, ask us questions, and immerse yourselves into a moment of 19th century Hawai'i. 🌀

Mahalo to our Supporters

Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives is dependent upon donor support. We sincerely thank the following who made contributions between November and February.

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Special Gifts

Ms. Lia Sheehan, towards
legal fees incurred in the
Bylaws revision

Mr. H. Dwight Damon,
for library materials

Enrollments

Mrs. Samuel A. B. Lyons
Mrs. C. Eugene Bennington
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Mr. H. Dwight Damon,
in honor of historian
Robert C. Schmitt

Mr. Robert Gaines, in honor
of his wife, Damon descendant
Julie Ann Tuck Ramsdell

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Ms. Roberta Smoker

Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives thanks the following organizations and foundations for their support during the past year:



Hawai'i Council for the Humanities, support for the Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele Evolution of Hawaiian Music series.



Our 2014 programs and historic house tours are partially supported by the **State Foundation on Culture and the Arts** through appropriations from the State of Hawai'i Legislature.



Hawai'i Tourism Authority through the County Enrichment Program of the City and County of Honolulu for the Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele Evolution of Hawaiian Music series.



'olelo Community Media for the Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele Evolution of Hawaiian Music series.

*Multiple Maile Wreaths at your house?
Please let us know the addresses of younger family members so their
newsletter may follow them to their new homes.*



The group photograph of the cousins assembled after last year's Annual Meeting.

Annual Meeting and Open House

April 12th is the big day for the annual meeting and celebration of the arrival of the missionaries to Hawai'i. This year we highlight individual arrivals in the years 1849, 1854, and 1894 along with the 1844 arrival of the Eleventh Company. That means we will celebrate the Shipman, Leadingham, Orramel Gulick, Wetmore, Claudius Andrews, Hunt, Pogue, Whitney, and Whittlesey families. We know of very few descendants of these missionaries in the islands, so we hope to see as many as possible. Here are the plans for the weekend. Watch your snail mail for more information. While registration is not required, let us know who is coming so we can pre-print your name tag and have enough chairs on hand!

Friday morning, April 11, 9:00 a.m. • Breakfast and Bylaws

Join President Martha Morgan and Bylaws Revision Chair Lindsay Mist with Executive Director Tom Woods as we discuss proposed revisions to the HMCS Bylaws. HMH Café (Reservations, please, for this)

Friday, April 11 • Take a tour!

At 11 a.m., noon, 1, 2, 3 p.m. free tours will be given. Visit the archives, shop (10% off all weekend), and enjoy the grounds. Families who want help in organizing a gathering this night should contact Mary Ann Lentz ASAP (808-447-3922 or mlentz@missionhouses.org)

Saturday, April 12 • Annual Meeting

9:30 a.m. Registration begins, and the business meeting will be called to order at 10:00. Roll Call follows the meeting about 11:00 a.m. Pre-order a lunch or bring your own picnic. Kahua Ho'okipa (Backyard performance garden)

Saturday afternoon, April 12 • Open House

Hear the replica flute and church bass as they make their debut. Explore the houses and print shop. Visit the archives. See the new cellar exhibits. Learn the state of medicine and how pills were made in the 19th century—and make some pills yourself! Shop at the Gift shop. Bring your ukulele, a guitar, and your family to make a day of it!



Above: Melinda Walker, a Judd, worked on the Castle stones

Marked Improvement!

Thank you to those who joined HMH for Volunteer Day 2014. Some replanted the gardens around the café while others actually chose to learn how to whitewash in the 1821 Mission House kitchen—excellent marketing on the part of Executive Director Tom “Sawyer” Woods. A half-dozen descendants took soft brushes and sponges to the gravestones in Mission Cemetery. A key step was to begin with soaking the stone well so it would not absorb the very weak ammonia mixture. Note: HMH encourages you to care for your family's markers. Please be sure to check in with the Curator of Objects Craig Schneider for some instruction before beginning work. Many of the stones are over 175 years old!



Left: Trustee Nel Lee, a Bailey, carefully rinsed Mrs. Turner's stone.

Below: Trustee Barb Morgan with her finished product, great great aunt Lydia Bingham's stone



News from the Archives

by John Barker



Left: Dr. Steve Montgomery, Anita Manning, Jean Louis Candelot and wife, with Curator of Archives John Barker seated and holding the watch sent to Rev. James Kekela by President Lincoln.

Below: A daguerreotype from Hiram Bingham II's chest of photographs, Barb Morgan brought the collection to us from Bingham descendant, Alfreda Shapero of Salem, Connecticut.

Old timers may think of the Reading Room as a quiet, tranquil spot, but the HMH Archives bustles with activity.

Digitization of materials from the Maui and Kauai missionaries has been a primary focus recently thanks to support from the Fred Baldwin Memorial Foundation, the Elsie H. Wilcox Foundation, S.W. Wilcox Trust, Mabel I. Wilcox Foundation and G. N. Wilcox Trust. Forty percent of those who served the Sandwich Islands Mission lived on Maui for some period of time, so there is a wealth of information there. On Kauai, in addition to mission documents like the Abner and Lucy Wilcox manuscripts, 1823 – 68, and the Smith Papers from Koloa 1865 – 1900, the beginnings of the sugar industry are documented in the journals of William Hooper and the correspondence between the mission and Ladd & Co., early sugar interests on Kauai, 1830 – 1847.

Visitors from all walks of life have been through the HMH Archives in recent months such as a young Judd descendant working on a paper for his Harvard history class. Descendants of Reverend Kekela came to see Kekela's watch and shared their story of the

spyglass which President Lincoln also sent to Kekela. The spyglass is kept by family members living in Hakama'i'i on the island of 'Ua Pou in the Marquesas Islands.

Last fall, we were given the travel journal of William A. Spooner who arrived as part of the Sandwich Islands Mission in 1855 but is not mentioned in the Missionary Album. The manuscript recording their sea



voyage contains observations on marine life as well as maritime customs, religious reflections as well as discussion of the drinking habits of sailors and the need for temperance reforms, a record of sea sickness suffered, and a reference to a marriage conducted on board after the vessel had arrived.

Trustee Barb Morgan is working on Sophia Bingham's memoirs and returned from Connecticut with a gift of Hiram Bingham II's chest of photographs, from Bingham descendant Alfreda Shapero of Salem, Connecticut. Family photographs will also be the next priority in the Institute for Museum and Library Sciences project, so watch for more photos to appear online within the next year.

We extend a special word of thanks to Robert Benedetto, Claude Lee, Dwight Damon, and James Hunnewell, Jr. who make annual, even monthly, donations to support the archives and our work there. Every gift counts and these four gentlemen have been faithful in their support. ☺

Music and Theatre

(Continued from front page)

which are seldom heard. Our audience is in for a treat.

Cemetery Pupu Theatre returns to O'ahu Cemetery with help from the Cooke Foundation and co-sponsorship of O'ahu Cemetery & Crematory. We reprise *Tales from the Sea* with revised scripts for each character. These April 25 and 26 performances begin promptly at 6:00 p.m. Mary Bishop Dowsett, Captain John Meek, Reverend Samuel Damon, Captain Isaac Hart, and Lydia Paniokawai Hunt French will all be presented again. As a special treat, for the first time, we will also present a *kan-ikau*, or funeral dirge, written by Mary Ann French at the death of her mother, Lydia.

For the Sake of the Public Health will debut June 20, 21, 27, and 28 with tales portraying medical history in Hawai'i. Paralleling the opening of Dr. Judd's dispensary in the cellar of the 1821 Mission House, our audiences will meet the following:

Dr. Sarah Eliza Pierce Emerson (1855 – 1938), Hawai'i's first licensed female doctor, specialized in gynecology and pediatrics. Married to Dr. Nathaniel B. Emerson, she had a private practice and was on the Board of Examiners for the Oahu Insane Asylum.

Dr. William L. Moore (1863 – 1916) was involved in the Leprosy investigations of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital, under Dr. William Brinkerhoff.

Dr. Archibald Neil Sinclair (1871 1930), founding Director of Leahi Hospital, was a major figure in early immunology in the islands and made great strides in the treatment of tuberculosis in Hawai'i.

Dr. John Mott-Smith, Hawai'i's first royal dentist, was one of the first dentists to practice in the islands. Later, he became a government minister and was the last ambassador from the Kingdom of Hawai'i to the United States of America.

Hali'a will share a first-hand account of the harrowing smallpox epidemic of 1853, which took her life and killed nearly six thousand people, roughly eight percent of the total population of the Kingdom. ☺

Revisions to Bylaws

Continued from page 2

these suggested changes is to keep our organization not only compliant, but ahead of potential issues. Other edits, which include a proposed expansion of membership requirements and a change to the ratio of descendent to non-descendent trustees allowed on the Board, aim to help our organization remain relevant to the community around us.

The genesis for the changes began a while back, when we realized that the *Missionary Album*, used as our guideline for membership, omitted a few people who were sent from New England. One example is Rev. William Spooner, an individual arrival who was sent by the ABCFM in 1855 and whose trip Journal was recently donated to us by a descendant.

We also wish to recognize those who played a role in connecting with the Native Hawaiians in their own language and developing a written Hawaiian language; both steps were critical to the success of the Sandwich Islands Mission. Such an achievement would have been delayed for years without assistance from members of the London Missionary Society, such as William Ellis and the Tahitian preachers who accompanied him. In our collections, for instance, we have the journal from Auna, a Tahitian who traveled with Ellis, Ka'ahumanu, and Kamehameha II, preaching sermons around the Islands in 1822.

As you know, we preserve a special history, predicated on collaboration between our ancestors and the Native Hawaiians. Our hope is that by expanding the current guidelines, our organization will continue to be a reliable source for this history long into the future.

While this article is meant to highlight some of the key changes, you will find a copy of these proposed new bylaws and articles adjacent to this article. A comparison of the original and proposed will be posted online at www.missionhouses.org under HMCS. We also invite you to join us for breakfast the day before the Annual Meeting for an in-depth discussion of the changes.

Mark your calendar for April 12 and come to be counted and to vote. 🍷

Join us for breakfast!

Friday morning, April 11, 9:00 a.m.

Breakfast and Bylaws

Join President Martha Morgan and
Bylaws Revision Chair Lindsay Mist
with Executive Director Tom Woods
as we discuss proposed revisions to the
HMCS Bylaws. In HMH Café.

(Reservations, please, for this)

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Amended and Restated Bylaws

Proposed effective date: April 12, 2014

ARTICLE 1 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Name. This corporation is referred to in these Bylaws as "the Society." The Society shall be called "The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society."

Section 2. History and Purpose. The founding mission of the Society was "to perpetuate the memory of the missionary fathers and mothers who brought Christianity to these Islands, also to promote union among its members, to cultivate in them an active missionary spirit, stir them up to good deeds, and to assist in the support of Christian work." Today the Society preserves the memory and spirit of the original mission, with the specific purpose of "promoting union among its members, stirring them up to good deeds, of assisting in the support of Christian work, of maintaining a museum and library, of caring for, regulating and preserving the Mission Cemetery at Kawaiaha'o."

Section 3. Amendments. Alterations in, or additions to, these Bylaws may be made at any regular or special meeting of the Enrolled Members by a vote of three-fourths of the Enrolled Members present, such alterations or additions having been proposed by either the Board of Trustees or by not less than three Enrolled Members.

Section 4. Fiscal Year. The Society follows a calendar year, or as may otherwise be established by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE 2 MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Categories of Membership. There shall be Enrolled Members (which shall include Honorary Enrolled Members) and Participating Members, with the rights and privileges as described in more detail herein. The power to admit or expel members shall be vested solely in the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Eligibility for Enrolled Membership. The following individuals shall be eligible for Enrolled Membership upon payment of an enrollment fee, if any, as set by the Board of Trustees.

- a) Any descendant of any person sent at any time by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions as a missionary to Hawaii.
- b) Any descendant of a person sent by the London Missionary Society who served the Sandwich Island Mission in Hawaii.
- c) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of any Enrolled Members (other than Honorary Enrolled Members).
- d) Any descendant of any person who was elected before 1904 as an "adopted" member of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society pursuant to Article 4 of the Society's original constitution as published in its Annual Report for 1853, or amendments thereto. No further such adoptions shall be made hereafter, and election to Honorary Enrolled Membership in accordance with Section 9 of this Article 2 shall not confer membership on the Honorary Enrolled Member's descendants.
- e) Any person admitted as an Honorary Enrolled Member prior to April 12, 2014.

The Board of Trustees may adopt and amend rules concerning proof of

Amended and Restated Bylaws

Continued

eligibility for Enrolled Membership and Participating Membership.

Section 3. Eligibility for Participating Membership. The following shall be eligible to be a Participating Member upon payment of an annual fee, if any, as set by the Board of Trustees.

- a) Any Enrolled Member.
- b) Any person interested in supporting the collections and programs maintained by The Society.

Enrolled members who wish to receive rights as described in Section 5 of this Article 2 must also become Participating Members.

Section 4. Rights of Enrolled Members. Any Enrolled Member shall be entitled to attend and, if they are age 18 or more, vote at any meeting of the Enrolled Membership, to hold office in this Society, to inspect the books and records of this Society as provided by Section 302 of Chapter 414D Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Hawaii Nonprofit Corporations Act, as the same may be amended from time to time (the "Act"), and have notice of any meeting of the Enrolled Membership as provided in Section 7 of this Article 2.

Section 5. Rights of Participating Members. Any Participating Member shall be entitled to hold office in this Society (as limited by thresholds set forth in Article 3, Section 2), and to other privileges as determined by the Board of Trustees. Rights of Participating Members do not include rights of Enrolled Members unless the Participating Member is also an Enrolled Member. Participating Members shall thereby have no right to vote at membership meetings.

Section 6. Meetings of the Enrolled Membership. The Annual Meeting of the Enrolled Membership of this Society shall be held in April of each year, at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Trustees. Special meetings of the Enrolled Membership may be held at the call of the Board of Trustees, the President or by Enrolled Members holding not less than ten percent (10%) of the voting power. If authorized by the Board of Trustees in its sole discretion, members may participate at an annual, regular or special meeting of members by means of Internet, teleconference, or other electronic transmission technology in a manner that allows members the opportunity to (i) read or hear the proceedings substantially concurrently with the occurrence of the proceedings; (ii) vote on matters submitted to the members; (iii) pose questions; and (iv) make comments. All meetings of the membership shall be governed by the rules of order and procedure as may be adopted by the Board of Trustees from time to time, or if no such rules are adopted, by Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.

Section 7. Notice and Record Date. Notice of the annual and special meetings of the Enrolled Membership shall be given by the President, or, at the President's direction, by the Executive Director, at least ten (10) days and not more than sixty (60) days prior to the meeting and shall be delivered in person, by telephone, by mail or by electronic transmission to each Enrolled Voting Member. If amendments to the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws will be considered, the notice shall include the proposed amendments which may be sent electronically. Notice of a special meeting shall include a description of the matter or matters for which the meeting is called. If mailed, notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail, postage

prepaid, addressed to the member at the member's address as it appears on the books of the Society. Notice may be given to any member by electronic transmission, provided that the member shall have consented to receive notice by electronic transmission. Notice given by electronic transmission shall be deemed given (i) when sent to an electronic mail address at which the member has consented to receive notice, if transmitted by electronic mail, and (ii) when directed to a number at which the member has consented to receive notice, if transmitted by facsimile telecommunication. Waiver by an Enrolled Member in writing of a notice of a meeting of the Enrolled Membership shall be equivalent to the giving of such notice. Attendance by an enrolled member, without objection to the notice, at a meeting of the Enrolled Membership shall constitute a waiver of notice of the meeting. The record date for determining the Enrolled Members entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting or for action by ballot shall be set by the Board of Trustees, provided that such record date is not more than seventy (70) days prior to the date of the meeting. If no such record date for notice is set by the Board, then the Enrolled Members at the close of business on the business day preceding the day on which notice is given, or if notice is waived, at the close of business on the business day preceding the date on which the meeting is held, are entitled to notice of the meeting. If no such record date for voting is set by the Board, then the Enrolled Members on the day prior to the date of the meeting or distribution of ballots that are otherwise eligible to vote are entitled to vote at the meeting or by ballot.

Section 8. Quorum and Voting. A quorum of any meeting of the Enrolled Membership shall consist of forty members. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Society's Articles of Incorporation or elsewhere in these Bylaws, each Enrolled Member, aged 18 or more, shall be entitled to one (1) vote, which may not be exercised cumulatively, on each matter submitted to a vote by the members. If a quorum is present, the concurring vote of a majority of the Enrolled Members constituting a quorum on a given matter shall be valid and binding upon the Society as the act of the Enrolled Membership, except as otherwise provided by law or by these Bylaws or by the Articles of Incorporation of the Society. Enrolled members may not vote by or grant a proxy.

Section 9. Agenda. The President shall prepare an agenda for each Annual Meeting of the Enrolled Membership, which shall include in the agenda any resolution proposed by the Board of Trustees, and any resolution submitted to the President in writing signed by any three members at least one (1) month prior to the meeting, provided that any such resolution amending the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws shall be submitted to the President at least two (2) months prior to the meeting.

Section 10. Annual Report. The annual report is a report of the Society to its members. It shall be provided no more than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the annual meeting of the membership, and may be provided electronically. The report should include financial and programmatic highlights of the year. The report shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director.

Section 11. Membership Certificates. Any Enrolled Member may upon application receive a certificate of membership in the form prescribed by the Board of Trustees. Cards certifying the payment of annual contributions by Participating Members may be issued as prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

Section 12. Honorary Enrolled Members. Any person admitted as an Honorary Enrolled Member by consent of the Board of Trustees, and by the approval of a two-thirds vote of the Enrolled Members present at any Enrolled Membership meeting of the Society as of April 12, 2014 will continue as an

Honorary Enrolled Member, and shall have the rights of a Enrolled Member as described in Section 5 of this article. No additional Honorary Enrolled Members may be admitted after such date.

Section 13. Action by Ballot. Any action that may be taken at any annual, regular, or special meeting of Enrolled Members may be taken without a meeting if the Society delivers a ballot to every Enrolled Member. The Society may deliver ballots by electronic transmission to any Enrolled Member who has consented to the receipt of ballots by electronic transmission. A ballot shall: (i) be either in written form or in the form of an electronic transmission, (ii) set forth each proposed action, (iii) provide an opportunity to vote for or withhold a vote for each candidate for election as a Trustee or officer, and (iv) provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action. Approval by ballot pursuant to this section shall be valid only if: (i) the number of votes cast by ballot equals or exceeds the quorum required to be present at a meeting to authorize the action, and (ii) the number of affirmative votes equals or exceeds the number of affirmative votes for approval that would be required to approve the action at a meeting. All solicitations for votes by ballot shall: (i) indicate the number of responses needed to meet the quorum requirements, (ii) state the percentage of approvals necessary to approve each action, (iii) specify the time by which a ballot shall be received by the Society in order to be counted. Ballots may not be revoked once delivered to the Society.

ARTICLE 3 TRUSTEES

Section 1. Powers. The Board of Directors of this Society shall be called the Board of Trustees and individual directors called Trustees. Except as may be reserved to the Enrolled Members, the Board of Trustees shall have the full power to manage and control the Society's affairs, take any action in the name of the Society except as would be inconsistent with the Act, its Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws, and to direct all of the Society's officers and agents in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. Number and Qualifications. The number of Trustees of the Society may be fixed by the Enrolled Members at any annual meeting of the Enrolled Membership and may be increased or decreased at any special meeting duly called and held for that purpose, provided that the number of Trustees shall be fixed at not less than three (3) but shall not exceed twenty-one (21). A Trustee need not be a resident of the State of Hawaii, but must be a Participating Member, an Enrolled Member or both. The majority of the Trustees shall at all times be required to be Enrolled Members of the Society. Trustees may serve up to three consecutive three year terms and thereafter may be reelected after being absent from the Board for a period of one (1) year.

Section 3. Nominations. The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of five (5) Enrolled Members of which two (2) members shall be Trustees, and three (3) members shall be Enrolled Members of the Society who are not Trustees. Enrolled Members may recommend to the Nominating Committee members to be nominated as candidates for Trustee. At least sixty (60) days prior to the Annual Meeting of Enrolled Members, the Nominating Committee will nominate candidates for election to the Board of Trustees. The nominations made by the Nominating Committee shall be filed with the Secretary and made available for review by the members at the principal office of the Society and posted on the Society's Internet website within ten (10) working days of receipt by the Secretary. Additional nominations to the Board of Trustees may be made by presenting written notice of such nominations, signed in each case by no fewer than twenty (20) Enrolled Members. Such notice must be received by the Secretary at the Society's

principal business address at least thirty (30) days before date of the Annual Meeting of Enrolled Members. Candidates submitted by nomination by Enrolled Members shall be included with the candidates nominated by the Nominating Committee. Nominations from the floor at the Annual Meeting of Enrolled Members will not be permitted.

Section 4. Staggered Terms. The Nominating Committee shall propose the term of each Trusteeship position to be filled by election so as to best stagger the terms of the Trustees over three (3) years beginning with the initial election of Trustees with staggered terms at the Annual Enrolled Membership Meeting in 2009.

Section 5. Election and Tenure. Trustees shall be elected by a majority of Enrolled Members present at the Annual Enrolled Membership Meeting or any special meeting of the Enrolled Membership called for such purpose, and each Trustee shall hold office for the term for which the Trustee is elected and until a successor shall be elected and qualified or until the Trustee's earlier removal, resignation, death, or incapacity.

Section 6. Resignation/Removal. Any Trustee may resign at any time by giving written notice of such resignation to the President or Secretary. Any Trustee may be removed from office at any time with or without cause by the affirmative vote of the majority of votes entitled to vote at any special meeting of the Enrolled Members called for such purpose. Any such vote to remove a Trustee may be held only at a meeting called for the purpose of removing the Trustee, and the meeting notice must state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is the removal of the Trustee. In the event of the resignation of a Trustee, or the removal of a Trustee by the Enrolled Members without the election of a replacement Trustee, the Board of Trustees may appoint a replacement Trustee to serve until the next Annual Meeting of the members.

Section 7. Annual and Regular Meetings. An annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held without notice immediately after, and at the same place as, the annual meeting of Enrolled Members. At the annual meeting of the Board, the Board shall transact any general business which may be brought before the meeting and shall take such other corporate action as may be appropriate. The Board of Trustees may by resolution provide for the holding of regular meetings without notice other than such resolution; provided, however, that the resolution shall fix the date, time, and place (which may be anywhere within the state of Hawai'i) for these regular meetings.

Section 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by or at the request of the President or any three Trustees. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board may fix the place for holding any special meeting of the Board called by them, provided that such place shall be in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Section 9. Notice. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be given at least seven (7) days previously thereto to each Trustee. Such notice shall be delivered in person, by telephone, by mail or by electronic transmission to each Trustee. Oral notice is effective when communicated. If mailed, notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Trustee at the Trustee's address as it appears on the records of Society. Notice may be given to any Trustee by electronic transmission, provided that the Trustee has consented to receive notice of Board meetings by electronic transmission. Notice given by electronic transmission shall be deemed given (i) when directed to an electronic mail address at which the Trustee has consented to receive notice, if transmitted by electronic mail, and (ii) when directed to a number at which the Trustee has consented to

Amended and Restated Bylaws

Continued

receive notice, if transmitted by facsimile telecommunication. Any Trustee may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a Trustee at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a Trustee attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. The purpose of any regular or special meeting of the Board shall be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting.

Section 10. Quorum. At all meetings of the Board of Trustees, no less than one-third of the Trustees then in office shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the act of a majority of the Trustees present at any meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the Board of Trustees, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by the Act, the Articles of Incorporation, or by these Bylaws. If at any meeting there is less than a quorum present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

Section 11. Meetings by Telephone/Video Conference. Members of the Board of Trustees or any committee designated thereby may participate in any meeting of the Board or committee by means of a conference telephone, video, or similar communication equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can simultaneously hear each other.

Section 12. Action by Trustees without a Meeting. Unless otherwise provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of a committee of the Board may be taken without a meeting if all of the Trustees or all of the members of the committee, as the case may be, sign a written consent, setting forth the action taken or to be taken, at any time before or after the intended effective date of the action. The consent shall be filed with the corporate records reflecting the action taken or included in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees or committee meetings, as the case may be, and shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote at a meeting.

Section 13. Reimbursement and Compensation. No Trustee may receive any compensation for services rendered to the Society but may, with approval of the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee, be reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenditures.

Section 14. Minutes. The minutes of the Board of Trustees shall include, among other things, the place and time of the meeting, the names of the presiding officer and persons attending, the full text of any resolution or motion made, the names of the mover and seconder, the vote thereon, appointments made, and any financial reports received.

ARTICLE 4 OFFICERS AND AGENTS

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Article 4. The President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer must be members of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may elect or appoint such other officers, including one or more Assistant Secretaries and one or more Assistant Treasurers, as it shall deem desirable, such officers to have the authority and perform the duties prescribed, from time to time, by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Election and Term of Office. The Board of Trustees shall hold a

meeting immediately following the Annual Meeting of the Enrolled Membership to elect the officers of the Society. New offices may be created and filled at any meeting of the Board of Trustees. Each officer shall serve for a term on one year until the officer's successor shall be elected or appointed.

Section 3. Removal. Officers shall be subject to removal at any time, with or without cause, by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, elect acting or temporary officers, elect officers to fill vacancies occurring for any reason whatsoever, and limit or enlarge the duties and powers of any officer elected by it. Such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Society.

Section 4. Vacancies. In case any office of the Society becomes vacant by death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal, or any other cause, the Board of Trustees may elect an officer to fill such vacancy, and the officer so elected shall hold office and serve until the first meeting of the Board of Trustees after the Annual Meeting of Enrolled Members next succeeding and until the election and qualification of the officer's successor.

Section 5. President. The President shall preside at and call all meetings of the membership, of the Board of Trustees, and of the Executive Committee, if one is elected and the President serves on such committee. The President may attend any meeting of any committee.

Section 6. Vice President. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in the President's absence.

Section 7. Secretary. The Secretary shall provide notice of and keep the minutes of meetings and certify the resolutions of the Enrolled Membership, the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, if one is elected. The Secretary shall be responsible for the care and safekeeping of all records of the Society, except as otherwise provided by these Bylaws or resolution of the Board of Trustees.

Section 8. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall take care that all monies of the Society are received, safely kept, accounted for and paid out only as authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall present an accounting of the financial transactions of the Society for the preceding fiscal year to each Annual Meeting of the Enrolled Membership, and shall submit such annual accounting as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year to an auditor chosen by the Board of Trustees.

Section 9. Compensation. No elected officer may receive any compensation for services rendered to the Society, but may, with approval of the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee, be reimbursed actual out-of-pocket expenditures.

ARTICLE 5 COMMITTEES

Section 1. Board Committees. The Board of Trustees, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Trustees then in office, may designate an Executive Committee and one or more other committees of the Board, each consisting of two (2) or more Trustees, to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Committees shall not have the authority to act on behalf of the Society, only to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

Such Board Committees shall have such functions and may exercise such power of the Board of Trustees as can be lawfully delegated, but only to the extent provided in the resolution or resolutions creating such committees. Each Board Committee, to the extent provided in the resolution and subject always to the control of the Board, shall have and exercise all the authority of the Board, except that no such committee shall have the authority to:

- a) authorize distributions;
- b) approve or recommend to members dissolution, merger, conversion, or the sale, pledge, or transfer of all or substantially all of the Society's assets;
- c) elect, appoint or remove Trustees or fill vacancies on the board or on any of its committees;
- d) adopt, amend, or repeal the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of the Society; or
- e) amend, alter or repeal any resolution of the Board which by its terms provides that it shall not be amended, altered or repealed by the committee.

Nothing in subsections (a) to (e) above shall prohibit any Board Committee, if properly authorized by the Board and not prohibited by the Bylaws, from engaging in any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge or distribution of assets of the Society in the normal course of the Society's business.

All Board and Committee meetings shall be governed by the rules of order and procedure as may be adopted by the Board of Trustees from time to time, or if no such rules are adopted, by Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.

Section 2. Advisory Committees. The Society may also have Advisory Committees which may include members that are not Trustees created as determined by the Board of Trustees from time to time. Trustee Advisory Committees shall not have the authority to act on behalf of the Society. An individual's membership on an Advisory Committee does not qualify him/her as an officer, director, trustee, or agent of the Society, but he/she shall keep confidential all non-public information gained by virtue of such position and act in the best interests of the Society.

Section 3. Committee Functions and Removal. The Board shall have the power to prescribe the manner in which proceedings of any committee shall be conducted. The Board of Trustees, by vote of the majority of the Trustees then in office, may remove any member of any committee, at any time, with or without cause or notice to the person being removed

Section 4. Chairs. The Board of Trustees shall appoint the chair of committees other than the Executive Committee or may authorize the President to appoint the chair of a particular committee. The President shall be the chair of the Executive Committee if elected to such committee.

Section 5. Cemetery Committee. There shall be a Cemetery Committee, which shall be responsible for the care and maintenance of the Mission Cemetery, as authorized by the Board of Trustees.

Section 6. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee and the Board may delegate certain of its powers to the Executive Committee. Except as otherwise provided by the Board, the quorum and minutes of the Executive Committee shall be governed by the Bylaws governing those of the Board.

Section 7. Nominating Committee. There shall be a Nominating Committee, which shall meet to fulfill their duties as described in Article 3, Section 3 of these Bylaws.

Section 8. Other Committees. The Board of Trustees may appoint standing or special committees. Appointment of chairs and members of standing committees, except the Executive and Cemetery committees, shall be for a term expiring at the next Annual Meeting of the membership. The members of the Executive, Cemetery and special committees shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

Section 9. Functions. In no event will any committee appointments extend beyond the next annual meeting. The functions of the committees shall be to advise the Board of Trustees, the officers and the Executive Director (as described in Article 6, Section 1). No committee shall have any power to expend the funds of the Society, or to make contracts on behalf of the Society, except as expressly authorized by the Board of Trustees by resolution entered in the Board's minutes.

Section 10. Meetings. Meetings of a committee may be held as the committee may fix from time to time by resolution. Special meetings of any committee may be called at any time by any Trustee who is a part of the committee or by any person entitled to call a special meeting of the full Board of Trustees. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the conduct of all meetings of any committee with respect to notice, waiver of notice, action without meetings, participation by telecommunications, and quorum and voting requirements, shall be governed by the sections in Article 3 of these Bylaws pertaining to meetings of the full Board of Trustees. Each committee shall keep minutes of each of its meetings and report the same to the Board at the next meeting of the Board following such committee meeting; except that, when the meeting of the Board is held within two days after the committee meeting, such report shall, if not made at the first meeting, be made to the Board at the second meeting of the Board following such committee meeting.

ARTICLE 6 EXECUTIVE STAFF

Section 1. Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be the senior paid staff member of the Society, an officer of the Society, and serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Executive Director shall, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees, exercise general management and control of the day-to-day affairs of the Society.

Section 2. Society Relations Director. The Society Relations Director shall be a paid staff member who reports to the Executive Director. The Society Relations Director position is intended to maintain the genealogies of enrolled members and positive public relations with enrolled members. Additional duties and details may be described in a job description.

ARTICLE 7 MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Checks; Drafts; Evidences of Indebtedness; Contracts and Other Instruments. From time to time, the Board of Trustees shall determine by resolution which officer or officers may sign or endorse all checks, drafts, other orders for payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness or other contracts or instruments that are issued in the name of, payable to the Society or otherwise bind the Society, and only the officers so authorized shall sign or endorse those instruments. In the absence of any such general or special resolution applicable to any such instrument, then such instrument shall be signed by the President or any Vice President and by the Treasurer or the Secretary. Unless authorized by the Board of Trustees, no officer, agent or employee of the Society shall have any power or authority to bind the Society by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable for any purpose or to any amount.

Section 2. Loans to Trustees and Officers Prohibited. No loans shall be made by the Society to its Trustees or officers. To the extent provided by law, any Trustee or officer who assents to or participates in the making of such a loan shall be liable to the Society for the amount of the loan until it is repaid. For the purposes of this section, any Trustee who votes against the making of a loan shall be deemed not to have assented to or participated in the making of the loan.

Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society

ARTICLE I CORPORATE NAME

The name of the Corporation shall be: The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

ARTICLE II PRINCIPAL OFFICE, REGISTERED AGENT, INCORPORATORS

Section 2.1 Registered Agent and Principal Office.

(1) The mailing address of the Corporation's current principal office is 553 S King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

(2) The Corporation shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Hawaii a registered agent who shall have a business address in this State. The agent may be an individual who resides in this State, a domestic entity or a foreign entity authorized to transact business in this State.

Section 2.2 Additional Offices. The location of the office or the establishment of additional offices may be determined by the Board of Directors as set forth in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE III CORPORATE PURPOSES

Section 3.1 Purposes. The Corporation is organized exclusively for the following purposes:

(1) Promoting union among its members, stirring them up to good deeds, of assisting in the support of Christian work, of maintaining a museum and library, of caring for, regulating and preserving the Mission Cemetery at Kawaihao and;

(2) To operate exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code).

Section 3.2 Restrictions. No part of the assets, funds, or earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any director or officer of the Corporation or any individual having a private interest in the activities of the Corporation. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. The term "funds of the Corporation", as used herein, shall mean and include any properties and moneys held by the Corporation, including any income accumulated by the Corporation and any proceeds from the sale of any properties sold or otherwise disposed of by the Corporation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, religious, or educational purposes as a nonprofit corporation and the Corporation shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on:

(1) By a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code); or

(2) By a corporation contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code).

ARTICLE IV CORPORATE POWERS

The Corporation shall have and possess all the powers permitted to nonprofit corporations under the laws of the State of Hawaii.

ARTICLE V CORPORATE LIFE

The duration of the Corporation shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE VI DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 6.1 Board of Directors. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three (3) persons. The Board of Directors may also be referred to as the Board of Trustees and individuals serving thereon may also be referred to as Trustees. The number of directors shall be fixed and the directors elected by the members in accordance with the Bylaws. The Board of Directors shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Corporation except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the Bylaws and reserved to the members.

Section 6.2 Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Corporation may have such additional officers as the Board of Directors shall from time to time determine. The officers shall have the powers, perform the duties and be appointed and removed in the manner set forth in the Bylaws. Any two (2) or more offices may be held by the same person unless such practice is prohibited by the Bylaws; provided, however, that not less than two (2) persons shall be officers.

ARTICLE VII LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS

Limitation of Liability; Indemnification; Savings Clause.

Section 7.1 Limitation on Liability.

(1) No director or former director of the corporation shall be personally liable to the corporation or its members for monetary damages for breach of the director's duties to the corporation, except this limitation of liability shall not limit liability for (a) any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation; (b) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (c) any transaction in which a director received an improper personal economic benefit; or (d) violations of Hawaii law relating to director conflicts of interest, loans to directors or the guaranty of obligations of directors, or director liability for unlawful distributions.

(2) In addition to and without in any respect narrowing the limitation of liability of directors and former directors set forth in subsection 7.1(1), no person who serves as a director or officer of the corporation, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration, shall be liable for damage, injury, or loss caused by or resulting from the director's or officer's performance, or failure to perform, duties of the position to which the person was elected or appointed, unless the director or officer was grossly negligent in the performance of, or failure to perform, such duties. For purposes of this section,

remuneration does not include payment or reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of a director or officer or the provision of indemnification or insurance for actions as a director or officer.

(3) Any repeal, amendment, or other modification of this Section 7.1 shall have prospective effect only and shall not affect the limitation of liability afforded by its provisions, or give rise to or increase any liability, for acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal, amendment, or other modification.

Section 7.2 Indemnification and Advance of Expenses.

(1) The Corporation shall indemnify each current and former director and officer of the Corporation from any liability to any person for any action taken, and any failure to take action, as a director or officer to the fullest extent permitted by law if it is determined, as provided in HRS Section 414D-164, or any successor provision of Hawaii law, provided that said person met the standard of conduct required to provide indemnification, except liability to the Corporation for (a) any breach of the duty of loyalty to the Corporation; (b) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (c) any transaction in which a director or officer received an improper personal economic benefit; or (d) violations of Hawaii law relating to director conflicts of interest, loans to directors or officers or the guaranty of obligations of directors or officers, or director liability for unlawful distributions. The Corporation may indemnify employees or agents of the Corporation who meet the applicable standards of conduct as determined by resolution of the Board and consistent with Hawaii law.

(2) The Corporation shall authorize payment in advance of final disposition of an action, suit or proceeding for the expenses and attorneys' fees incurred by a director or officer seeking indemnification under this Section 7.2 to the maximum extent permitted by law, provided that such director or officer delivers a written affirmation of the director's or officer's good faith belief that the director or officer has met the requisite standard of conduct, and delivers a written undertaking to repay such amount if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified.

(3) Any repeal, amendment or other modification of this Section 7.2 shall have prospective effect only and shall not affect the right of any current or former director or officer, to indemnification and advancement of expenses for any action taken or failure to take action by such director or officer prior to the date of such repeal, amendment, or other modification.

(4) The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person described in this Article VII against any liability asserted against or incurred by such person in any such capacity or arising out of such person's status, regardless of whether the Corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against such liability.

(5) If this Article or any Section or provision hereof shall be invalidated by any court on any ground, then the corporation shall nevertheless indemnify each party otherwise entitled to indemnification hereunder or advance expenses to the fullest extent permitted by law or any applicable provision of this Article that shall not have been declared invalid. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Corporation shall not indemnify any person, purchase any

insurance, or advance expenses, in any manner or to any extent or under any circumstances that would jeopardize or be inconsistent with the qualification of the corporation as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (or any corresponding provision of future federal tax code).

ARTICLE VIII MEMBERS

The Corporation shall have one class of voting members referred to as Enrolled Members and may have other classes of members without voting rights as provided in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IX NONPROFIT

The Corporation is not organized for profit and it will not issue any stock, and no part of its assets, income, or earnings shall be distributed to its directors or officers, except for reasonable payments for services actually rendered to the Corporation; provided, however, that the Corporation shall be empowered to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes for which it is organized and operated.

ARTICLE X CORPORATE LIABILITY

The property of the Corporation shall alone be liable in law for the debts and liabilities of the Corporation. The members, officers, and directors of the Corporation shall incur no personal liability for said debts and liabilities by reason of such position.

ARTICLE XI CORPORATE DISSOLUTION

If the Corporation shall cease to exist or shall be dissolved, all property and assets of the Corporation of every kind, after payment of its just debts, shall be distributed only to one or more public agencies, organizations, corporations, trusts or foundations having like purposes and organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, religious, or educational purposes, no part of whose assets, income or earnings may be used for dividends or otherwise withdrawn or distributed to or inure to the benefit of any private individual and the activities of which do not include participation or intervention (including the publication or distribution of statements) in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. In no event shall any distribution be made to any organization unless it qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code) with purposes similar or related to those of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XII AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES

These Articles may be amended in the manner provided by Hawaii law from time to time.



Hawaiian Mission Houses
Historic Site and Archives

553 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-3002

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
Paid
Honolulu, Hawai'i
Permit Number 913

Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives

553 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3002

Telephone: 808-447-3910
Fax: 808-545-2280
www.missionhouses.org
info@missionhouses.org

Historic Site Hours

Tuesday – Saturday, 10 am to 4 pm

Archives Hours

Tuesday – Friday, 10 am to 4 pm

Admission

Historic House Tour Admission: \$10
Kama'āina, Military, Senior: \$8
Student: \$6
Orientation Exhibit only: \$2
Children under 5 years: Free

Guided Tours

Chamberlain Exhibit, Printing Office,
and 1821 Mission House
Tue – Sat, 11 am, 12, 1, 2, 3 pm

Kama'āina Day

Last Saturday of the month. 10 am – 4 pm
Discounted admission of \$4 with valid
Hawai'i ID.

Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives is the business name of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society (HMCS), a not-for-profit organization founded in 1852.



Find us on Facebook or
join the conversation on Twitter
or check-in with us on Yelp!

Upcoming Events:

Saturday, April 12, 2014

Annual Meeting, 10 a.m.
Public Open House, 1 – 4 p.m.

Friday and Saturday, April 25, 26, 2014

*Cemetery Pupu Theatre Reprise
Tales from the Sea*

Saturday and Sunday, May 3, 4, 2014

Hawai'i Book & Music Festival

Saturday, May 17, 2014

*Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele
Evolution of Hawaiian Music Series
Na Ali'i Compositions*

Friday and Saturday, June 20, 21 and 27, 28, 2014

*Cemetery Pupu Theatre
For the Sake of the Public Health*

Saturday, July 12, 2014

*Ke Ala O Ka Hua Mele
Evolution of Hawaiian Music Series
Ukulele and Kī Hō'alu:
Influences from Other Cultures*

The Complete Works of William Shakespeare (Abridged)

by Adam Long, Daniel Singer, and Jess Winfield
August 8, 9, 15, 16, 22 and 23

Calendar Correction— Shakespeare

What? Only 3 actors? ALL of Shake-
speare? If you posted the 2014 Calendar
from the last *Maile Wreath*, please note
that the summer play will be on August
8, 9, 15, 16, 22 and 23, the middle three
weekends of August. Don't miss it!

For more
information
on any of these
events, to make
reservations, or
purchase tickets,
please call
(808) 447-3926
or visit [www.
missionhouses.org](http://www.missionhouses.org)

